

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

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The FORD CO. REPUBLICAN, 1886.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1889.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. VOL. XII, NO. 52

SURPRISES

For close buyers at the

"BEE HIVE"

THIS WEEK.

We have just made another grand purchase of 3119 yds. of all Silk Ribbons, in all the new fashionable shades, at 50 cents on the dollar.

670 yards at 8 1/2 c worth 15 c
980 yards at 13 worth 25
640 yards at 17 worth 35
396 yards at 23 worth 40
817 yards at 40 worth 75
216 yards at 45 worth 85

Ladies living in the country send for samples, and be surprised.

We have still a few shades left of those 40c. all wool double-fold Dress Flannels, that we are selling for 25cts. per yd.

If you have not seen those elegant Silk Plushes we are selling at 49cts. it will pay you to send for samples, as they are equal to any sold elsewhere at 75 cents.

Cold weather is almost upon us, and we are prepared for it by having the cheapest and best value in Blankets and Comforts that it was ever our pleasure to show. We guarantee to offer you these goods at lower prices than any other store in Dodge City, quality considered.

Our Shoe stock is plumb full of Bargains; we are selling a solid leather shoe for children, suitable for school wear, at 90 cts., honestly worth \$1.50.

For Ladies we show the best value in this State for \$1.50, sold everywhere else for \$2.

Small Profits and Quick Sales,
and One Price to all, is the Mot-
to of our Business.

Everything we sell—and we know this from five years' experience in Dodge City—is better value and more reliable than is sold by our competitors.

Respectfully,

Strange & Summersby.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Rev. W. H. Rose, pastor, at new M. E. church every Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening and young folks prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. J. M. Wright, pastor. Services every Sunday 11 o'clock and 7:30. Sunday school 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Guild meets every Thursday, Mrs. J. H. Finley, Pres. of Guild.
J. J. SUMMERSBY, Lay Reader.

CATHOLIC.
Regular services at the church on the first and third Sunday each month, at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m.
C. L. KEARFUL, Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communication of St. Bernard's Lodge No. 225 meets second and fourth Fridays of every month, at 8 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
C. W. WILLETT, W. M.
J. C. BAIRD, Sec'y.

K. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All regular members are cordially invited to attend.
L. A. LACHEN, C. C.
W. N. HARPER, K. of R. & S.

HALL OF CORONA LODGE,
I. O. O. F., No. 157.
Lodge meets every Wednesday evening in new lodge room of I. O. O. F. All members of the order in good standing invited to attend.
ROBT. BUCHANAN, N. G.
CHAS. LEONSON, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.
Protection Lodge No. 172, meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us when in the city.
FRANK AKINS, W. M.
C. E. HUDSON, Recorder.

LEWIS POST, 294, G. A. R.
Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Visiting comrades cordially invited.
D. L. SWEENEY, Commander.
J. F. COBB, Adj.

S. K. OF A. O. U. W., Dodge City.
Lodge No. 53 meets at Masonic Hall the first and third Thursdays of each month at 7:00 p. m. Comrades visiting in the city are cordially invited to meet with us. W. E. OAKLEY, S. C. FRANK AKINS, Recorder.

Grandview Township Short Stops.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow us to express our very high appreciation for the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN. We propose to stand by you Mr. Editor.

"What beautiful rains" is in the mouth of everybody.

We throw up our hats for the deep water harbor on the Gulf.

Mr. Milton Stanley is expected to return home from eastern Indiana in a few days.

The outsiders have possession of the Sunday school now, and run it in the interests of public worship.

Thomas Conley has become the sole owner of the celebrated race horse known as "Sam Prather."

It is reported that Rev. Crouch preached a splendid sermon last Sunday at Mount Pleasant school house.

Mr. Chambers, one of the sturdy old farmers of Sedgewick county, was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Kestler, last week.

It is reported that our old friend and citizen Mr. E. M. Wilkinson is doing a thriving hotel business in Sterling, Kansas.

Mrs. Bashaw has certainly brought the entire community under great obligations to her, and all join in wishing her a safe journey.

Quite a number of our respected citizens have gone to see that their wife's people are getting on all right. Noble hearted fellows.

Some folks are thoughtless enough to complain of the republican mogul of this township for calling a secret convention of a few of the voters of all parties of similar mind to himself, to meet at Mt. Pleasant school house next Saturday between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m., to fix up a ticket for the dear people. Certain men, in his judgment, must in some way handle the funds of the township. But strange as it may seem, some of his neighbors of the north end have gotten on to the racket, and think of calling a convention at a time when the people can attend and select for themselves.

GET-OUT.

Wright Doings.

The rain continued four days last week.

Mrs. Sheldon has returned from her visit to Dodge City.

Mr. Warfield, of Wichita, is visiting his brother George, north of town.

Mr. Rowley bought a team of mules in Dodge City on Saturday, and will engage in farming next summer.

Wm. Minton and Samuel Frye, of Hamilton, Ohio, visited Geo. B. Tobias on Saturday and Sunday.

The children of Wright make quite an addition to Mount Pleasant school.

Our Sunday school is increasing in numbers of late.

BILLY.

We would like to have a correspondent in every precinct in the county who will write us weekly all the events in which our readers may be interested.

Kidderville Eye-tems.

For the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

We now have a mugwump postmaster. The rainfall for October was 3.50-100 inches, so far.

Mrs. C. H. Jackson is sojourning in Denver, Colorado.

The Kidderville editor of the Jetmore Siftings is a "double-header."

Roadmaster Mumford is improving his time grading the Hallet township roads this week.

Miss Dell Gilbert is teaching an eight months term of school in district 38, on the Sawlog.

Mrs. M. M. Kniffin is making an extended pleasure and business trip to Muscatine, Iowa.

Miss Madge Kniffin's Art Studio has attracted the attention of connoisseurs from every quarter.

Amsterdam E. Meyers thinks it would be a good idea to disfranchise women voters at school meetings.

Dr. Buttey will teach school this winter, as he thinks the prospects poor for his profession in these parts.

Jim Sinclair, Jr., of Nebraska, has gone home, accompanied by Willard Spangler. They took a fine lot of cattle to market there.

The Kidderville temple of learning is to be completed by the last of November. Snyder, Gilbert & Co., will do the skilled work. The lumber will be freighted from Dodge City, and the Pawnee will furnish the stone.

NIMROD.

[We introduce ourselves to all correspondents in this issue, and trust they will continue in the future as in the past.—EDITOR.]

SENATOR PLUMB'S VIEWS.

He Has Some Pronounced Opinions on the Indian Question and Expresses Them.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.—The Globe's Washington correspondent sends the following to his paper, here:

"The recent publications concerning the Indian office, with statements to the fact that Senator Plumb will introduce a resolution to investigate the methods prevailing in the matter of the appointment of teachers in Indian schools, contain only a portion of the truth. Senator Plumb is the aggressive representative man in Kansas before the departments in this city and in congress. He has demanded just treatment for the schools in and contiguous to Kansas, and Commissioner Morgan has been so unwise as to issue a goody-goody New England policy, fashioned upon the J. Fenimore Cooper idea of the 'noble red man,' and utterly at variance with practical nowaday Indian character. Commissioner Morgan has set himself up as a man possessed of superior knowledge upon Indian affairs, whereas he is possessed only of superior power, temporarily, not knowledge.

Senator Plumb is no more disappointed with the present administration of the Indian office than are the other Kansas men. He is simply voicing the sentiments of Senator Ingalls and the representatives when he denounces Commissioner Morgan's administration. Dr. Dorchester, the superintendent of Indian schools, is a preacher of good character, high moral ideas, good intentions, and no practical knowledge of the business. He is opposed to the Roman Catholic church, and therefore opposed to Roman Catholics as teachers of the Indians. Senator Plumb, when last in Washington, said to your correspondent: 'I know that the Catholic teachers have done great good. I know that the trained men and women of the Catholic church are effective for good wherever they go, and I shall not sit idly by and see them abused and vilified any more than I should permit, if I could help it. Jewish persecutions in Europe, or the social war upon the Irish in this country, which was once typified in the tropical song, 'No Irish Need Apply.' The Catholics are among our best citizens, and their teachers are among our best teachers. The present administration of the Indian office has turned our Haskell institute topsy turvy, and the state of Kansas, generally, has been ignored and ill-treated in other ways.

From what I know of Senator Plumb, as a public man, I wouldn't give one cent on a dollar for Commissioner Morgan's chances of confirmation next winter, and if bets were going, I should give long odds that Dr. Dorchester will not be drawing a government salary three months hence.

Hon. R. V. Belt, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, has had years of experience in the Indian office and knows it by heart. He has protested against the policy of Commissioner Morgan and of Dr. Dorchester, but those inexperienced gentlemen have fanatically refused to listen to the words of wisdom and experience, and therefore they have gotten the service into a muddle and Mr. Belt was put there as assistant commissioner in order to steer the business aright; but his splendid abilities have been ignored and he is silent.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

How They Speak of the New Register.

Clyde Tribune: C. F. M. Niles, register of the U. S. land office at Garden City, has resigned, and Hon. D. M. Frost, of Dodge City, has been appointed in his stead. This appointment is regarded by all as a most excellent one.

Garden City Imprint: D. M. Frost, of Dodge City, has been appointed register of the Garden City land office at last, the gun hung fire for a long time, but finally went off, we are glad to say.

Syracuse Journal: Hon. D. M. Frost, who succeeds C. F. M. Niles as register of the Garden City land office, formerly resided in this county, and in 1872-73 was postmaster at Sargent, now Coolidge, which was at that time the terminal point of the Santa Fe. He afterwards removed to Dodge City, Ford county, and began the publication of the GLOBE newspaper, which he discontinued about a year ago. Mr. Frost represented Ford county in the Legislature for one term, and has always been an active worker in the republican party. He is eminently well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed. He and Mr. Taylor will pull well together, and under their control the affairs of the Garden City land office will be ably and honestly conducted.

J. W. Gregory, of the Garden City Sentinel, in speaking of the new appointee says: "Hon. D. M. Frost, the new appointee is a southwestern Kansas pioneer, a veteran editor and tried republican. He has resided at Dodge City for fifteen years or more and by his work as a Kansas and an editor has well earned his appointment."

Hartland Herald: Hon. D. M. Frost has been appointed register of the Garden City land office. This is quite an honor to Mr. Frost for the reason that he is the only republican office seeker in the state but what Ben has objected to. When Sam Peters was asking for the appointment of Mr. Frost, the president asked him where this man Frost lived. Mr. Peters replied that he had lived in Dodge City for ten or fifteen years. Oh! said the president, so long as he is from Dodge City he must be all O. K., I shall appoint him, and so he did.

Larned Eagle-Optic: Hon. D. M. Frost, of Dodge City, has been appointed register of the Garden City land office. The appointment will reflect credit upon the administration, as it is one of the best that could have been made.

Garden City Herald, Oct. 16th, 1889: The news was received last evening of the appointment of D. M. Frost, of Dodge City, to the position of register in the land office to succeed C. F. M. Niles. Mr. Frost is an old settler in western Kansas, a staunch republican—in fact he is one of the wheel horses of the republican party in this part of the state, and his selection will give general satisfaction. His claims for this position have been pushed by numerous friends, who naturally feel elated at his success.

The Globe-Democrat in speaking of the land office appointment made on the 14th inst. says: "A change was also made to-day in the office of register at the Garden City (Kan.) land office. D. M. Frost was appointed to succeed C. F. M. Niles. The latter, who is a Democrat, was appointed November 12, 1885, and his term of four years has not quite expired. Mr. Frost's appointment was agreed upon some months ago, but the matter has been delayed in the hope that Register Niles would resign, this he neglected to do, and he has accordingly been removed. The republican receiver for this office was appointed last July, Samuel Thannhouse, the Democrat, very promptly tendered his resignation. It was accepted, and Jesse Taylor was appointed. The new register, Mr. Frost, is a resident of Dodge City, and is publisher of the Weekly Globe."

Meade County Globe: Hon. D. M. Frost, of Dodge City, formerly editor of the Live Stock Journal has been appointed register of the U. S. land office at Garden City. Mr. Frost is an old politician and the appointment is received with general favor in the district.

Ford Gazette: C. F. M. Niles, register of the Garden City land district office, has resigned. D. M. Frost of Dodge City, will probably be selected to fill the position. Should Mr. Frost be nominated for the position, Ford county people will be pleased, for they recognize him to be an able, true republican.

Vestibule Trains to Chicago.

The Vestibule train is a new factor in western railroad transportation. It is claimed for these trains that on account of their being connected by steel hoods all danger of telescoping in case of accident is removed, the train being practically one long car. It is certain that the oscillation of the cars is greatly reduced, and it is also certain that the vestibule trains afford the greatest comfort yet known to travelers. The adoption of this style of train by the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway between Kansas City and Chicago is a strong bid for the passenger traffic between the west and Chicago. This new road is in many particulars ahead of any of its older competitors, and will undoubtedly be the popular road to Chicago.

A LURKING DANGER.

How to Prevent Many Dysenteries and Low Fevers.

Every disease for which the physicians can not satisfactorily account in certain localities is explained by the magical word malaria, and the patient suffers and is weak till the development of fuller symptoms affords opportunity for further diagnosis and a new nomenclature. There seem to be, however, few diseases which the state of the system, under the influence of malaria, can not counteract, and it is a relief to many a sufferer to know, after having been tormented by apprehension of something terrible, that it is not heart failure, or brain trouble, or cancerous stomach, or indurated liver, but only a little malaria that occasions the suffering, quite unaware that a little malaria is capable of being as baleful as any one of all the others, infiltrating its slow poison, and preparing the way for its victims to fall easy prey to a thousand ills, all of which might have been resisted but for the vitiation of the natural forces by this subtle power of evil.

Not only in the positive and visible agencies of fever and chills are the effects of malaria apparent, but wherever it is present sallow faces, impoverished muscles, undersized stature, poor teeth, and thin hair, languor and absence of ambition and energy, are noticeable; and if ever any great undertakings are compassed in malarious regions, it is by means of people coming in from the outside and doing the work before succumbing to the benumbing influence, or else by individuals who are what gardeners call "sports" upon the prevailing variety. What there is in a water-soaked weed, drying under a hot sun, to evolve such terrible injury to humanity is for science yet to find out. But that there is deadly power in all vegetation that has been saturated and then exposed to great heat is certain; and it is also certain that sometimes the pestiferous effluence is felt the most by people on low levels, at other times, under different conditions, by those dwelling on hills at a distance of some miles from the malarious source, and that sometimes a grove of trees or a town acts as a filter or a screen, and prevents the poison from penetrating further.

While what has been long known as malaria, meaning merely fever and ague, is confined chiefly to the low latitudes and to fixed localities of alluvial deposit elsewhere, yet there is a notable development of malaria in all places where vegetable growth undergoes exposure and decay, thus producing not only the common illnesses proceeding from malarious miasms, but fatal fevers of many sorts. It becomes every one, therefore, even in our own comparatively safe regions, to take two or three measures of precaution that have been discovered to be of use.

Omitting, of course, purely medical precautions, which are in the hands of physicians to prescribe, the first of these is a thorough system of drainage wherever there are swamps or marsh lands within three or four miles of dwellings, that being the limit to which the malarial poison can be carried by the wind, and the planting of a thick growth of trees to intervene between houses and the danger, to act as a shield and screen and absorbent in places where the drainage is not possible or the danger not to be removed. Another is never to sleep on the lower floor of rooms where there is any suspicion of the existence of malaria. Another is to use great caution against the night air when not in motion, the poison being most active after dark, when the sun has withdrawn from us and from the world about us his disease-repelling forces, a caution which forbids in mild autumn evenings much sitting about the lawns or lingering around the door-steps, and which advises a little wood fire upon the hearth. Many dysenteries and low fevers might thus be prevented, which, while they may not in themselves be directly fatal, lead the way, through weakness and a lowering of the tone of the system, to diseases which know no recovery.—Harper's Bazar.

Wonders in a Ton of Coal.

There is more in a ton of coal than most people are aware of. Besides gases a ton of coal will yield 1,500 pounds of coke, 20 gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar. Destructive distillation of the coal tar gives 69.9 pounds of pitch, 17 pounds creosote, 14 pounds of heavy oils, 9.5 pounds of naphtha yellow, 6.3 pounds naphthalene, 4.75 pounds of naphthol, 2.25 pounds of alizarin, 2.4 pounds solvent naphtha, 1.5 pounds of phenol, 1.2 pounds of aniline, 1.1 pounds of aniline, 0.77 pound of toluene, 0.46 pound of anthracene and 0.9 pound of toluene. From the last named substance is obtained the lately discovered product saccharine, which is said to be 223 sweeter than sugar.—St. Louis Republic.

He Was Qualified.

"I think," said the young man, as he refused him for the third time, "I will go into the business of photography." "But," said she, "you haven't the experience." "I don't know about that. I have developed several negatives recently."—Washington Capital.

TWO NOBLE BROTHERS.

Both Perish in Heroic Attempts to Save Each Other.

Several years ago in the western part of Snyder County a large gang of men were raising a barn. A number of them were pushing up a heavy piece of timber (vertically) to be placed horizontally along where the eaves would be. When the one end was about halfway above the height of the eaves the object was to swing it carefully into position. Albion Deutler, weighing two hundred pounds, was standing at the end of the barn on the upper log. When the timber was almost ready to be swung into position the scaffolding upon which the men at the lower end stood gave way, and every thing being wet and slippery from a recent rain the upper end slid around and struck Albion. He being very quick caught at the moving piece of timber, which soon fastened itself as a temporary cross beam.

Albion was suspended from the log by his arms, eight feet from the barn and twenty-five feet from the ground. He was so disabled from the jar that he could neither get into the barn nor hold himself long. On the ground near by his brother Harry and another man were working. Seeing Albion in this predicament, they ran to his assistance and wanted to catch him. "Go away and let me die if I must; you shall not risk your life for mine," said he to his brother. "All right," responded Harry and at the same time he motioned to his companion to assist him in catching Albion.

Not over two feet behind Harry was a newly dug well, thirty-five feet deep. He looked into this, fully realizing his dangerous situation, and then turned his eyes toward Albion. The latter, not being able to hold himself any longer, began his descent. "I must, I must save him," said Harry, earnestly. His heroism was at the expense of his own life, for the momentum of the falling body was too much for them to check. The sweeping descent of Albion knocked both men on their backs and hurled Harry head first into the well.

Albion in his descent broke one of his arms and two of his ribs. After looking about him, and realizing the situation he quickly fastened the one end of a long rope to a tree near by and the other end he dropped into the well, down which he began his descent with one arm, while the pains of his bruises and mutilated body were almost unendurable. Notwithstanding the pain he descended the rope to the surface of the water, which was eight feet deep. He plunged in to rescue his brother, but alas! was unable to swim and having lost his hold on the rope Harry, while struggling for life, pulled him under.

Before the men above could be of any real assistance Harry died. Albion did not live over fifteen minutes after he reached the surface of the earth.—Philadelphia Press.

LOW-GRADE GLOVES.

How They are Made in the Mountain Districts of Bohemia.

It may, perhaps, interest readers to know some of the secrets of cheap glove-making. My facts relate to Bohemia, from which country many cheap gloves are imported. Before the introduction of the glove sewing machine, which took place about 1870, a simple apparatus was in use consisting of two brass plates, in which the stitches were incised, holding tightly together the leather parts of the glove, while the needle of the sewer followed easily these incised stitches. It was an easy work, not at all injurious to body or eye, and an industrious and quiet girl could, without any exertion, sew two pairs of gloves a day, for which she received from 2 1/2 pence to 3 pence each, equal to about 5 pence to 6 pence a day. Very poor wages. But the money was earned in a comfortable way.

Let us now compare what progress these girls made in the golden era of machinery. The poor sewers are never in a position to acquire the requisite sum to be owners of these machines. The district to which I refer is a poor, mountainous part, the men mostly miners of an imperial silver mine, with daily wages of 16 pence. The requisite machines are owned by middlemen, called factors, to whom the glove manufacturers from all parts of Austria send their unfinished gloves for sewing. These factors are proprietors of a certain number of machines—from twenty upwards to a hundred—which are fitted up in workrooms, most of them very indifferently suited for the purpose. The poor girls from the neighboring district have often to walk a distance of eight miles to find work in such workrooms. They leave their miserable cottages at 4 a. m. to begin their day's work at 6 a. m. After a hard labor of twelve hours on a most complicated machine, and after having passed another two hours on their way home, their whole earning consists of 7 pence. Including the hours she loses on the road, she works ninety six hours a week for 3 shillings 6 pence, her body continually bent over a most complicated machine, her eyes watching leather, thread, and needle incessantly, her foot moving continually, amid the rattle of many machines, in a most sickly atmosphere. This is how cheap gloves are made.—Pall Mall Gazette.